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"Strawberry Plants that Grow."





WHITTEN'S

Catalogue of Small Fruit PLANTS

C. E. Whitten's Nurseries Bridgman, Mich.



ational Fruit Grower

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and the final sale in the market. It tells the growers who they may safe-ly send their goods to in the cities cents of the country, guards them from the wiles of "snide" commission houses, and gives just the information the grower needs, whether he be an amateur or professional. Publishes market reports from different min cities, giving a summary of prices.

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GREETING

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again greeting my friends and patrons I wish to thank them for continued patronage and I sincerely hope that my past treatment of them may have been such that they will feel warranted in continuing the same.

I really want to consider my customers as my friends and while I like to make new friends and hope to make sales to many new patrons, I especially prize my old friends—those whose names are on my books for the past six or eight years and I have quite a goodly number who have favored me with their orders for several seasons past.

This surely is good evidence that we endeavor to do a square business. If it were otherwise I should not expect nor care for a continuous trade. But I consider a satisfied customer the best advertisement I can have and I also realize that many of my old customers are speaking good words for me and that each season I receive orders from strangers who have been influenced by some of my friends in their vicinity. That this is fully appreciated I wish them to know and take this opportunity of thanking them one and all for their kindness.

My business continues to grow each year, having filled a good many more orders last year than any previous season.

For the coming season of 1902 I have a fine stock of well rooted and healthy plants, although the serious drouth of July and August materially shortened the yield with us as with all other sections.

Our plant beds from which we dig the stock we ship are nearly all on new land that has not previously grown strawberries. Some may doubt this statement, but it is a fact, and at no time do we attempt to dig off a crop and reset the same season. Where we have to use the old land at all we try by systematic rotation of crops and manuring to bring the soil back to a good state of fertility and also to rid the soil of dangerous disease or insects. I have a large field of strawberries this year which were set for plants on land first plowed two years ago and from which a crop of corn had been taken last year. This is a fine stand and I will venture to say has more than twice, yes three times the number of plants to be found on same amount of land where planted on old or exhausted soil, even though given the best of culture.

There seems to be something about our soil and location especially adapted to strawberry plant growth. In proof of this statement our State Inspectors of Nurseries, U. B. Hedrick and D. W. Trine have both stated that nowhere in the state did they find the strawberry so uniformly thrifty and vigorous or so free from insect pests and disease as in our immediate vicinity. Therefore we feel justified in claiming that we can furnish plants equal to any and superior to a great many other growers not so favorably situated.

While we have many competitors in the plant trade we do not undertake to injure any of them and for ourselves ask only honest treatment. We do not claim to "lead" neither do we admit that we "follow" anyone else but simply do the best we can to supply the wants of our customers.

A word as to varieties. My friends will all agree that I never have unduly praised new sorts nor urged the planting largely of untried novelties. There are always some of these which prove worthless and which should never have been introduced while some few have real merit. I have endeavored fo choose for my list only those which I can recommend from my personal knowledge and have discarded quite a number which are still listed by others.

I had depended somewhat upon the reports of Mr. G. W. Howard, a strawberry specialist of our vicinity, as he was growing many of the newer varieties, but owing to his sudden death late in summer I am unable to give as intelligent a report as I should like. Then, too, the season was a very poor one for testing new varieties, as owing to climatic or atmospheric conditions at fruiting time many of our standard sorts failed to come up to their usual degree of fruitfulness. Consequently, a comparative test could not well be made. Of the newer sorts I would urge a farther test of Rough Rider and Senator Dunlap as varieties likely to become standard when more fully introduced. Sample has passed the experimental stage and has become one of the best on the list and is so recognized by all authorities.

In propagating strawberry plants for sale we always set from one year old beds which have not fruited. We also set the different varieties in blocks of several rows each, thereby obviating the danger of mixture, liable where different sorts are set in alternate rows. In digging we usually take up the entire row, discarding the original plants and such of the tip plants

not well rooted, therefore we have no exhausted stock to send out.

Our strawberry plants are all fresh dug at time of shipping, as we do

not try to winter any in cellar.

In digging strawberry plants our help work in the field when the weather is fit, lifting the plants with "potato hooks," then taking the plants from the soil, stripping off all surplus leaves and runners and tying in neat bunches of twenty-five (we always aim to put in twenty six). After tying, the bunch is carefully heeled in along the row until the required number of that variety is dug, thus the roots are not exposed to the air for any great length of time.

When the weather is unfit for the work to be *comfortably* done in the field, the plants are picked up in baskets and carried to the packing house or other shelter where they are stripped and bunched as before described. But after the plants have been handled in this way the roots never straighten out so nicely as when bunched at once upon being taken from the soil, hence I think the plan of stripping and tying in the field is

preferable, notwithstanding others claim to the contrary.

Experienced strawberry growers know that a slightly wilted plant is much surer to grow than one that has been kept too moist and packed with too wet packing material. There is nothing that will cause strawberry plants to heat in shipping quicker than to have them too wet when packed.

It will be a great help to me if my friends will speak a good word for my plants if they have an opportunity, and it will be thoroughly appreciated. If more than one catalogue is received please hand one to some one

whom you think will be interested in small fruits.

Instructions to Purchasers.

Y Location. I am located in Southwestern Michigan, about fifteen miles south of St. Joseph, near Lake Michigan, in what is known as the "Great Fruit Belt."

Railroad Connections are good. Our line of road, the Pere Marquette formerly Chicago & West Michigan, runs mail and express trains direct to Chicago; time about three hours. Within fifty miles this line connects with the great trunk lines, east, west, north and south.

Our express company is the AMERICAN which connects with the above lines promptly.

Mail Orders. I can ship by mail when so desired and on small amounts for long distance this is much the cheaper transportation, but not so safe as express, as the mode of packing is of necessity different; not having the chance for ventilation, plants are more liable to heat enroute.

I much prefer express shipments and must decline any large orders to be shipped by mail.

By Express. This is the safest way to ship live plants, as it makes fast time with the least liability of delay. Sometimes when transferred to another company the charges seem rather high, but when the nature of the service is considered it is really the cheapest in the end.

All express companies carry nursery stock at a reduction of 20 per cent from general merchandise rates.

Freight. Early in the season I can ship by freight with comparative safety, but there is a possibility of delay and consequent loss. Parties ordering stock shipped by freight will have to take the risk as I cannot be responsible for loss, if any, on stock shipped in this manner.

I do not undertake to guarantee safe arrival by any of these modes of transportation, as I have no control of the stock after it leaves my hands, however, it is to my interest, as well as the interest of my customers, to have stock reach the purchaser in good condition, and I shall always endeavor to so pack and forward goods that they may prove satisfactory.

My Packing is done in the best possible manner and under my personal care. I use light crates or baskets, with plenty of moss for packing strawberry plants, and barrels and boxes for other sorts, making no charge for the work or package. My long experience in this line gives me a decided advantage in the matter of safe packing. I also have experienced help who have worked with me several years. Of course we do not claim infallibility, and are always ready to make reparation where at fault.

Shipping season begins about April 1st, or possibly last week in March, and continues until about 1st to 10th of May.

Terms. One-fourth cash with order, balance before stock is shipped. Or I will ship C. O. D. if one-half of the amount accompanies the order and purchaser will agree to pay return charges on the money.

Remittances may be made either by New York or Chicago draft, postoffice or express order, or where none of these may be had, by registered letter. Use enclosed application for postoffice money order.

Rates. One-half dozen, fifty and five hundred, at dozen, hundred and thousand rates. When an order amounts to ten dollars it may be counted at lowest rates given, regardless of quantity taken. No order booked for less than \$1 00.

My Prices are as a general thing very low, but on large lists we are sometimes able to give better rates, and invite all wanting large lots to write for estimates.

I can sell as cheaply as anyone can sell stock of equal merit, and will not be undersold by any *Responsible Nurseryman*. By this I do not mean to compete with irresponsible parties who offer plants at prices below the cost of producing *reliable* stock.

Club Orders. If several neighbors wish to purchase plants they can save considerable both in cost of plants and in transportation by clubbing their orders, as I will give a discount on such bills according to the amount taken.

Order Blanks. Use the order blank enclosed when ordering, being careful to write your name *plainly*, giving Postoffice, County and State, and do this every time you write. Also keep a *copy* of your order yourself. Be particular to say how goods are to be sent, whether by mail, express or freight.

All orders are acknowledged immediately upon receipt. If you do not receive an acknowledgement in a seasonable time, write again.

When to Order. Early by all means. The rule generally is, "First come, first served," also the early orders find full stock, while later some varieties are liable to be exhausted. Orders are filled in rotation as received except sometimes our southern patrons are ready to set in advance of those further north, these orders we usually crowd first and get them out as soon as frost is out of the ground in spring.

Our customers will please remember that the time for filling orders is short, and it would facilitate our work greatly if orders were sent in before the rush. This is also an advantage to our customers, for they get what they order, no varieties being sold out. To encourage these early orders I will make this offer.

Premium Offer. On all orders at catalogue rates received during January and February with cash in full, I will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent or for every dollar sent during these months you may order additional stock to the amount of ten cents.

Substitution. In ordering please state whether I shall *substitute* some other variety in case the kind ordered should be exhausted. If not forbidden I claim the right to substitute something of equal value, but always label true to name. I always aim to substitute sort similar in quality and season and always something listed at equal or higher rate.

Guarantee. While I take great pains to have stock true to name and hold myself ready upon proper proof, to refund money or replace any that prove untrue, it is mutually agreed that I shall not be liable for a greater sum than the amounts paid for such stock.

References. I refer to the American Express Agent or Postmaster at Bridgman; Union Banking Company, St. Joseph; or Bradstreet's Commercial Reports, as to my standing and reliability. Parties writing anyone of the above please enclose stamp for reply.

PREMIUM OFFERS

With an order amounting to \$2.00, at catalogue rates, I will include one year's subscription to

The National Fruit Grower

See adv. in this catalogue.

With an order amounting to \$10.00 or more, at catalogue rates, I will include one year's subscription to either

The New York Weekly Tribune Farmer. Orange Judd Farmer (with Premium), or Woman's Home Companion.

Your choice of the three."

Or, if you prefer, you may add ten per cent in stock to amount of your order if \$10.00 or above. Providing, however, that in any of these offers the amount shall be figured at *catalogue* prices, and not where *special* prices are quoted.

Also please notice that if you desire to take advantage of any of these **premium offers** you must so state when sending in your order.

How to Set and Grow Strawberries.

I have had numerous applications for instruction along this line and while I have endeavored to give a partial description of my method of culture, I can hardly give any general rules that should apply to all localities.

In undertaking to revise this chapter at this time I shall endeavor to cover the different phases of the subject a little more fully than in previous editions when I have felt crowded for space and had of necessity to be brief.

The Soil and Location best adapted to strawberry culture will vary somewhat in different sections. In a general way we have said that any soil that would grow good crops of corn or potatoes would grow good strawberries, and while this seems to be a pretty safe rule, it is also true that in order to grow them to the best advantage it is necessary to have soil especially adapted. One of the first requisites of the ripening fruit is moisture, and care should be taken that this is provided. Hence a very dry or loose, sandy soil would not be a safe location, although in moist seasons a fair crop might be harvested. Neither is a very stiff clay adapted to strawberry growth, as very early in season it cannot be worked without becoming cloddy, and later is apt to bake, and plants will suffer more than on sandy soil. It would seem then that a sandy loam or loam with slight mixture of clay should, if properly handled, give the best results.

Drainage. Having chosen a soil retentive of moisture, it next becomes necessary to prepare for proper drainage in case of excessive rainfall, unless the natural lay of the land is such that no water will stand upon the surface. Tile drains are the only practical ones to use. Open ditches will perhaps answer this purpose, but are unsatisfactory in many ways. They occupy too much land and are in the way of cultivation, while tile drains are much more convenient and fully as effective. In sandy soil I would advise using tile not smaller than four inches in diameter and larger for mains, according to length and amount of water to carry. I have laid a good many three-inch tile and have had to take them up and replace with larger on account of their filling with sand. Of course this was where we had only moderate fall.

My idea is to hold the water in the soil at a depth of about two feet. Then in case of drouth we can by frequent cultivation hold moisture near the surface where most needed.

Frost. In planning your strawberry field care should be taken to avoid known frosty locations, such as very low land near marshes or lakes, also valleys where there is no chance for circulation of the air, as these localities are very liable to heavy frosts, when higher land or that more open to circulation would show very little, if any. A hard frost at blooming time often ruins the entire crop, hence the desirability of choosing a situation as much exempt as possible.

Manuring. Where the soil is at all deficient in fertility I would advise using well-rotted stable manure. If this can be applied to the soil the year previously and some cultivated or hoed crop grown, then the following season the land will be in the best possible condition for setting strawberries.

Some writers advocate the plowing under of a clover sod in preparing for this crop, but I am always doubtful of this method on account of the white grub, the larva of the May beetle, which is quite apt to infest such soil. Perhaps if only recent seedings were so treated this pest would not trouble, but I would warn all against p'owing up an old sod to set strawberries, as the grubs would be almost sure to destroy the greater portion of the plants set. Never plow under green or very coarse and strawey stable manure just before setting strawberry plants, as it will cause the soil to dry out very quickly and will also burn the roots, killing the plants wherever it comes in contact with them. This is important and should be avoided if possible. Wood ashes make a good fertilizer on most soils, also bone meal (or ground bone) where not too expensive may generally be used to good advantage. Either of these should be applied after plowing and worked into the soil while dragging.

Fitting the Soil. Having selected your site with reference to proper drainage and fertility of the soil, begin by plowing as *late* in the fall as possible before the ground freezes. This late plowing is beneficial in that the soil lays up loose and open, that frost may act upon it more readily, also leaving it in condition to absorb more of moisture in the spring, which may be drawn upon later in the season in case of drouth. It also tends to kill a great many insects which live over winter in the soil, some of which are quite troublesome and injurious to strawberry growth. The white grub is undoubtedly the worst of these, but as they seldom if ever lay their eggs in freshly cultivated soil, if my previous suggestions regarding the preparation of the site have been followed there will be no danger.

I like to plow quite deep where there is good depth of soil, eight inches at least, unless this brings the subsoil to the surface, which should not be done under any circumstances. As soon in the spring as the season has fairly opened, just as early as the soil will work up mellow, we harrow the land with a springtooth harrow (any oth r implement that will do the work thoroughly will do as well). There is not much likelihood of doing this part of the work too thoroughly, as it is much easier to properly fit the land before setting the plants than afterward. We generally harrow with the furrows first and then diagonally each way. I would then immediately follow with a heavy roller, or if you have no roller at hand a plank drag (or "float" as we call it) heavily weighted will do as well. This firming of the soil is important as it is almost impossible to set the plants properly if the soil is not reasonably level and firm at the surface.

Marking Out.—This may be done in any manner that will give a very shallow, straight mark to set by. A light sled marker that will make three or four marks at once is very handy and could be made by almost anyone. The spacing of the rows will depend upon t'e method of growing chosen for your field.

If for Hill Culture, which consists of growing the single plants cutting off all runners as fast as made, which causes the plant to "stool out" or grow additional "crowns" which will each produce fruit stems. The rows should be from two and one-half to three feet apart and sixteen to eighteen inches in the row. If to be cultivated both ways or in check row then two or two and one-half feet would be about right.

I would recommend this method to all those who wish to grow fancy berries and are willing to give the extra culture needed. This system requires a rich or fertile soil, it certainly would not pay on poor soil. Then too, only certain varieties seem adapted to this treatment. Sorts like Parker Earl, Marshall and others of this class, while those like Warfield, Michel, Excelsior, Crescent and other heavy runners, would prove disappointing.

The Hedge Row is quite similar to hill culture. The rows should be from two and one-half to three feet and twenty to thirty inches in the row; the freer runners the greater distance. The first runners are turned into the row and held in place with soil until they have struck root, generally about every six to eight inches in nearly a straight row, later all extra runners are kept cut off. There are different implements which are manufactured for this purpose but I think a good sharp hoe in the hands of an active workman, will be fully as satisfactory as the machines. Plants grown by either of these methods are claimed to remain healthy and fruitful for several seasons

The Half Matted row should be set about three and one-half feet apart and eignteen to twenty-four inches in the row. The runners are all kept off until about the middle of summer, then allowed to root until row is about one foot wide, after this all runners should be cut off. This should give a fine show for fruit.

The Matted Row is the system adopted by the greatest majority of fruit growers, although without doubt other methods would prove more profitable. The rows are set four to four and one-half feet apart and plants from twenty to thirty inches in the row. The runners are all allowed to root, running the cultivator always in the same direction and narrowing it up as required. At times, if the season happens to be favorable to plant growth, and the soil is rich almost the entire surface will be covered with plants. This method might be allowable on poor soil where fewer plants would be grown or with varieties that make few plants ordinarily, but if Michel, War field or other heavy runners are allowed to grow in this manner they will prove very disappointing from the fact that there will be many blank or barren plants. Varieties of this type would do better in half matted row.

Setting Out.—As to manner of setting the plants there are so many theories advanced which differ from mine that I feel rather backward about giving my method. But as it is very simple and requires no special implement to work with, using instead a common spade for opening the holes, and not requiring any very complicated movements in placing the plants in the soil. I will give what I consider the easiest as well as best method. I am well aware that some good authorities condemn the use of the spade for this purpose, but it is, and has been used in this community—which is one of the greatest strawberry sections of the state—for the last thirty years or more. and I do not think any one can show a more evenly perfect stand than we have in this region. I can show blocks of a number of acres with scarcely a plant missing. The first operation is the opening of the holes which is done just ahead of the setting, not leaving them to dry out. In doing this the operator proceeds along the row, thrusting the spade in the center of mark already laid out, spacing equal distances according to methods chosen. quite close if to be grown in hills and farther if for matted row.

This thrust should be nearly the depth of the spade and if the soil is properly prepared this will not require much effort but if the soil should be very solid it will require some pressure of the foot to sink it to the proper depth.

The spade should be given a *slight* motion to right and then to left; when withdrawn if the conditions are right you will have a V shaped opening which will readily receive the roots of the plant. Care should be taken not to *weave* the spade back and forth too much as this tends to open too wide a space at bottom of hole, making it hard to close properly and leaving a chance for "rat homes" as Neighbor Kellogg calls them

The greatest pains should be taken in getting the plants into the soil, and here is where you should place your most careful workman; or, better still, do this part yourself if possible. Have the plants set in a shallow basket or other receptacle with the roots moistened—if the roots are very long they should be cut back to about three inches. The plant should be held by the upper part of the crown and placed in the spade opening at about the same depth it grew, which should bring the crown even with the surface, now let the operator press the soil firmly against the plant with a good, strong pressure of the foot, first on one side and then on the other, being careful to see that the opening is entirely closed that air may not enter and dry out the roots.

Cultivation.—As soon after setting as practicable the surface soil should be stirred very shallow, being careful not to disturb the roots of the plants, also not to cover the crowns or heart of the plant, the latter will cause the plants to die, especially in damp weather, by rotting or smothering the crown. This early cultivation is essential for several reasons, first to be sure that all openings near the plant are filled, also to preserve moisture if weather is dry by arresting evaporation through capillary attraction.

This shallow cultivation should be kept up through the season never allowing the surface to crust. There are a great many different makes of cultivators which will do this work all right. Generally we use a one horse steel frame with twelve or fourteen straight teeth. This simply pulverizes the surface and one can work very close to the plants, but it is necessary to do some hand work with hoe in order to loosen all the surface and keep down weeds. The latter is very important as one can not successfully grow two crops on the ground at the same time.

The blossoms should be pinched out of all spring set plants as it is not advisable to allow them to ripen fruit the first season, as it weakens the growth of the plants and is liable to kill them outright.

All runners should be cut off until about the first of July, when, if matted row is wanted, the runners may be allowed to root until the desired row is obtained, after which all runners should be kept trimmed off.

Mulching.—As soon as ground is frozen hard, generally about Christmas in this latitude, the entire surface should be lightly covered with straw, wild hay or other litter, being particular to have it free from grass and weed seeds as possible.

As soon as growth commences in spring this covering should be taken nearly or entirely off the plants, but may be left between the rows as a mulch to preserve moisture, also to keep fruit clean at picking time. Where there is plenty of snow for winter protection I do not consider mulching at all necessary, especially if grown in matted row.

PREMIUM PLANTS.

LYON. (P) This variety is new; will be first introduced this season by L. W. Hardy. I purchased a few plants of him last spring but have not seen them in fruit. For this reason I do not care to offer them for sale, but give them as premiums. The originator says: "The Lyon is a seedling of Bubach but bears no real resemblance to that variety except in size. Fruit is very firm, perfect conial shape. Color, bright crimson, not quite so dark as Marshall. It might be called an Improved Warfield, although no relative of that sort. The bloom is imperfect."

ADDISON SEEDLING. This is a new variety which was sent to me last spring from Louisiana to test in this section. It is an early sort of Michel type although quite distinct. Friends who have seen it bearing in Louisiana claim it to be a very valuable market sort and an excellent shipper. The plants sent me early in April had berries nearly grown which were taken off when plants were set and afterwards they produced new fruiting stems and ripened some fine berries. While I was well pleased with the variety I have decided to only offer it as a premium this season.

Strawberries.

THE growing of STRAWBERRY PLANTS for sale is my specialty, growing annually several million plants, which I ship to all parts of the United States. The blossoms of all varieties are bisexual or perfect except those marked (P) Which are destitute of stamens and termed pistillates or



Perfect Blossom.

imperfect, as shown by the accompanying figures.

In setting, every third or fourth row should be a perfect flowered sort in order to properly pollenize, or as some growers say, fertilize the bloom.

When the imperfect bloomers are properly pollenized they are the most prolific and there



Imperfect Blossom.

is no reason for any prejudice against them. Success depends in a great measure in getting fine, healthy plants, STRICTLY PURE and true to name. This we know our plants to be.

If by mail add 25 cents per 100 for posage. At dozen rates post free. At thousand rates by express or freight.

Some of the New Strawberries.

I give under this head descriptions of several varieties which seem to have special merit although as yet not largely disseminated.

The position in the catalogue has no reference to my esteem or preference of varieties but is rather a matter of convenience I consider all sorts listed here have real merit as I do not intend knowingly to recommend a variety without these qualifications, hence I have dropped some from the list that I used last season, notably Bush Cluster, Columbian, Michigan, Up to Date, Van Deman, and others, these sorts may do well in some sections but are too uncertain for general cultivation or we have others that are much better.

I realize that our list of varieties is too long and is apt to be confusing to the beginner. So shall try to shorten rather than extend the list.

KANSAS —(P) This is the berry for which Allen of Maryland paid \$100 for twelve plants. He describes it as follows: "The Kansas originated in the state from which it takes its name The plant is an extremely vigorous grower, as free from rust or disease of any kind as was ever grown. Its drouth-resisting qualities are supassed by none. Its blossoms are pistillate. Its fruit is a brilliant crimsion, not only on the surface but through and through. Time of ripening, medium late. It is quite productive, of fine medium to large berries that show up well in the baskets and attract the

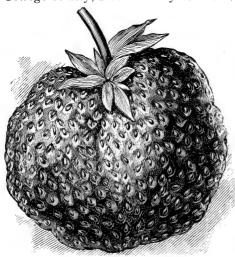
best buyers. The berry is firm enough to make a good commercial variety and as soon as its merits become known we shall expect to see it ranking

high among the standard market berries."

I have heard only commendation for this sort and would urge all to give it a fair trial. With me it seems to fill all claims of the orgininator as to vigor of plant growth, I have not fruited it. Doz. 30c; hundred 60c; thousand \$4.25.

* * * * *

THE ROUGH RIDER.—Originator's description—Originated in Oswego county, New York by Chas. Learned, a leading grower of that fa-



ROUGH RIDER.

mous strawberry locality. seedling of Eureka fertilized by Gandy, prolific runners like Eureka. The individual plant closely resembling the Gandy in leaf and stock. Enormously productive, hardy and free from disease. Berries very large: roundish but elongated, mostly shape of illustration, but some flattened and pointed, color dark red like the Gandy. The latest and firmest strawberry in existence; was shipped to New York and Boston in 1899 and sold for nearly double most varieties. Of seventeen crates sold in Boston July 1st, three brought twenty cents per quart and the balance sixteen to eighteen cents wholessle. Although the past season was earlier than usual, good pickings were made till near August

1st. It was shipped without ice July 12th, 350 miles in an ordinary express

car and sold for twelve cents per quart. Its blossom is perfect."

My experience with this variety last season hardly bears out the above description in all points, although I do not feel like condemning it as the season was a peculiar one and many of our "old time favorites" proved fully as disappointing in yield of fruit. I am unable to give the reason, positively, but we laid it to atmospheric conditions at blooming period, the result seemed to be that many blossoms blasted and the berries were conspicuous for their absence While the Rough Rider did not yield the large amount of fruit expected, it was a fact that other sorts, generally very productive, did no better The firmness of fruit and lateness of season seemed to be all the originator claims. I picked the last quart of strawberries of the season from the Rough Rider rows. I differ with him in his statement that plant resembles Gandy. I find them a much shorter runner and foliage quite different. More like growth of Bubach, although quite distinct. Also the berries grew of quite uniform and perfect shape, not as rough and un-even as cut shows. Realizing that there would be a heavy demand for this sort I set quite extensively of it and have a large stock for my spring trade. I would advise all wanting a late berry to test it. Doz., 25c; hundred, 6oc; thousand, \$5.00.

BENNETT.—(P.) A perfectly vigorous plant, clean, strong, bright, deep rooting, not subject to rust. A free grower, but does not throw out many small side runners Begins to ripen a day or two ahead of Warfield, ends with the latest and is fine and firm from beginning to end. The berry is a perfect top in form, never buttons or nubbins if properly pollenized. No other berry shows up quite so even and uniform in the crate, throughout the season, in size and shape Color dark scarlet to glossy red, turning to deep crimson if left on the vines for several days after coloring. Its quality is simply fine. It is as good as Marshall and like that sort is red all through. It is as good a shipper as we have ever had."

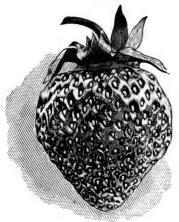
Mr. Crawford also recommends this variety very highly, saying that it will probably be classed among the best of our pistillate sorts. Doz., 25c; hundred, 5oc; thousand, \$3.00.

* * *

SENATOR DUNLAP.—I give the introducer's description of this variety as I have not fruited it as yet, but I have a large stock of plants to offer and have put the price low. M. Crawford says: "Originated by Rev. J R. Reasoner, Illinois, and introduced by us last year. Those who read our July Report may have considered that we were somewhat extravagant in our praise of this variety, but we have not a word to retract. We have never before sent out a variety of whose future we were as sure of as this. It was originated by a skillful and careful grower, quite thoroughly tested, and reported upon most favorably by experts in Illinois We have seen it in bearing two seasons, have watched its growth, handled the plants and received a number of reports on it; and we firmly believe it to be the greatest all-around berry now on the market.

In the first place the plant is perfect. We have never before seen plants go through such hardships as some plants of this variety have gone through and then grow and show no bad effects. The plant is not large. It resembles the Warfield, tough, bright a rampant runner and ready to grow under any circumstances. This, we believe is the greatest sign of its ultimate success, when it shall have been thoroughly disseminated. It has been such varieties as the Crescent and Michel that have held their own for years and could not be displaced by other varieties better than they in every way except vigor and productiveness. But the Senator Dunlap is of this class only in these two particulars. In fruit it belongs in entirely different company. Except for size, it ranks with the Wm. Belt and Nick Ohmer. It is wonderfully productive and every berry is generally brought to perfection. The fruit is beautiful, bright red and glossy, as regular as if cast in a mold, never known to be misshapen, of delicious quality, large, but not the largest, firm. a good shipper and splendid keeper, and when canned, one of the richest varieties we ever saw. It begins to ripen early and remains a long time in We believe that it must be given plenty of room or restricted in running to get very satisfactory results, otherwise the plants will crowd each other seriously."

From my experience this season I would like to emphasize Mr. Crawford's statement as to the necessity of restricting the running of this variety, as, if left to itself, it will; in ordinary seasons, mat too closely for successful fruiting. My plants of this variety came from M. Crawford last spring and are genuine. Senator Dunlap should make a good pollenizer for Warfield and other pistillates of its season. Doz., 25c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$2.75.



LUTHER

LUTHER.—Or August Luther, as some prefer to call it, was originated by Mr. A. Luther, of Missouri, and grown by him several seasons before it was offered for sale. The Ohio experiment station was first to call attention to it; giving the following report in 1897: "From A. Luther, perfect, unnamed seedling, plants vigorous and prolific, berries medium to large, conical, usually with long slender point, light scarlet, flesh light red, of good quality, valuable because of earliness. Is far more prolific than Michel's Early and far larger. Earlier, larger and more prolific than Rio. It is regarded as the best early variety tested at the United States Agricultural Station." M. Crawford in his last season's catalogue says: "This is one. of the most valuable early varieties we have ever tested. It was originated near Kansas

City a number of years ago by Mr. August Luther, but was introduced

only recently.

"The plant is a tough, slim grower with long cord-like roots, a rampant runner, free from rust, and showing great vitality. Last summer it was our earliest variety, giving the first ripe berry on June 4th and many the next day. On the 7th it was full of bright red, roundish conical berries firm, easily picked, and of good quality for so early a berry. It continued in bearing until it had matured all its crop, although it was on hard, heavy

ground, and the season was very dry."

I have not been able to fruit this variety, altho listing it the past two The demand for plants has been so great that I have had to dig up the entire block set each year to fill orders. I have, however, had a chance to watch it in fruit upon the premises of the late Mr. G. W. Howard, whose death the past summer is mentioned in the opening of this catalogue. He had made the testing of strawberries a leading feature of his life's work. His death will be felt as a great loss by growers in this vicinity as his reports were always relied upon. He had grown the Luther for several years having had the plants sent to him for testing before its introduction He claimed it was as early as any; and more productive than any other equally early sort. Another feature of this variety not mentioned by the originator was the fact that the berries might be left upon the vines several days without loss, seeming to be a texture to wither and dry up rather than to scald and The Rough Rider also has this tendency sour as most strawberries do which makes both sorts good for distant shipping or where one does not want to pick every day. I feel warranted in claiming the Luther as one of the best of the extra early strawberries grown to-day and as such would recommend it. Doz. 25; hundred 50; thousand \$2.75.

GIBSON.—"Originated in Eastern New York and introduced last spring. It was sent out with very high testimonials, and its first year's behavior on our grounds bore out these claims. It made healthy plants and ran freely. When it bore last summer, we found it to be second early, producing a good crop of large to very large berries, roundish conical, never misshapen, of good quality, and resembling the Marshall in appearance."-M. Crawford. "Gibson is another vari ty that gives promise of value as a market berry. Plants are good growers, healthy and productive. Berries are large, smooth, firm, dark red in color, and of good quality."—American

Gardening, 1900.

"Gibson has grown the best of the lot,-of sixteen new varieties-has the largest plants and thriftiest foliage."—Strawberry Culturist, 1900.

The Indiana Experiment Station reported last year on the Gibson as follows: "The plant is strong and vigorous; fruit large, uniform in shape and very firm, making it a good shipping berry. Judging from a single season's trial, it will prove a good variety for the commercial grower."

This I have not fruited as yet, but am willing to recomend it upon the

testimony of others who have. Doz. 30c; hundred 75c.

MAXIMUS.—A berry of greatest promise. In habit of growth it makes few runners, but stools up to mammoth proportions. The berries are conical in form, of the largest size, deep glossy scarlet and rank high as a table berry. I would advise the testing of this sort for home use. Doz. 30c;

hundred 75c.

MONITOR.—This magnificent berry, a product of Southwest Missouri, originated as a chance seedling in the orchard of Mr. Z. T. Russell on a plot that formerly contained Crescent, Capt. Jack and Cumberland. It has all the productiveness of the most productive Crescent, the beautiful, vigorous foliage of the Capt. Jack, and is very much larger and more firm than than the Cumberland. It is a fine plant maker, the foliage being so luxuriant that the berries never suffer from the hot sunshine as does the Clyde at times. In size it is much larger than either of its supposed parents a perfect flower, being unusually rich in pollen. It ripens with Crescent and just ahead of Bubach. It seems to do equally well on any soil except it does not require manure on any ordinary land.

Prof J. C. Whitten of the Agricultural College and Experiment Station of Columbia, Mo., says of it: "Your seedling No. I (Monitor), has made a good growth, is healthy, endured the drouth well, the foliage fine, the bloom large and rich in pollen. In fact it is one of the most vigorous and productive plants and the largest fruit we have tried It is equal to the best."

We have not fruited Monitor but find that it bears out the originator's claims as to healthy plant growth. Doz 30c; hundred 75c; thousand \$3.50.

DOWNING'S BRIDE. (P)—This variety was sent out by us several years ago as a premium, as "No. 1000." One of the finest varieties in our collection. It is a good grower, the plants being large, healthy and very pro-The fruit is very large, of regular conical form, bright glossy red. The berries shine as if they were varnished and are as good as the Wm. Belt or Marshall. They resemble the old Jucunda in appearance. Mr. Wm. F. Wise, of Virginia, who named the variety and grows it extensively, finds it slightly inclined to rust, but considers it superior to the Wm. Belt in every While we can scarcely go so far as that, we would most heartily recommend it to every grower for home use and to market growers who want one of the most beautiful berries in existence."- M. Crawford's 1901 Catalo-

gue. Doz. 30c; hundred 75c.

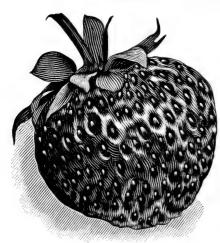
NEW YORK.—In 1898 Mr. W. F. Allen offered \$100 for a variety that would produce as much fruit of as large size and good quality as the Glen Mary. It was captured by a New York lady with a seedling of Bubach and Jessie, which Mr. Allen named New York. The plant is very large and makes comparatively The fruit is very large; of regular form, conical; dark scarlet, few runners. changing to crimson when fully ripe; colors all over at once, with no green tips. The season is medium. In his fall catalogue for 1900, Mr. Allen says, "In productivenees it is hard to believe it has an equal. My father, the past season, fruited two rows of New York about fifteen rods long, which he marketed in our local market, and which paid him more clear money than his best acre of our old standard varieties." This is another variety we would recommend to those who wish berries of large size and fine quality and are willing to give it good treatmeat. Doz 25c; hundred 6oc; thousand \$4.00.

SUTHERLAND.—(P) A new berry orginated by Eugene Sutherland, of New York who claims it to be a seedling of Bubach although in season it it is much earlier. The fruit is large, bright colored of good flavor and very productive. He claims to have picked during season of 1900 520 quarts, selected berries from 110 plants, one picking yeilding 120 quarts, and all sold at an aveage of 12 cents per quart. Plants first offered last spring at \$2 00 per doz. I have not fruited this but have a small stock of plants which I will offer at Doz. 30c; hundred \$1.00; thousand \$4.00.

parson's beauty.—Discovered in Maryland ten years ago, it became very popular in its own neighborhood, and was introduced two years ago. We believe it has the characteristics of a popular market berry. The plant is very large—about the size of the Glen Mary,—makes plants freely; is free from desease of every kind; and is probably not excelled in productiveness by any other variety on the market. The fruit is very large and showy; bright red all over, with no white tips; resembling the old Wilson in color and firmness; often corrugated, put not otherwise misshapen; and quite tart. The season is medium. The introducer, in 1899, picked 8,000 quarts from an acre before prices got too low to justify shipping, and then left fully 2,000 quarts on the plants. This variety will certainly be a money-maker unless the signs fail. Doz. 25c; hundred 6oc; thousand \$3.50.

MORGAN'S FAVORITE.—Fruit among the very largest and of excellent flavor and scarlet color. It would be too soft for long distance shipping but extra fine for nearby markets, being one among the best garden collections for family use. The plant is perfect, being large and stalky and makes a medium amount of runners. Doz. 25c; hundred 50c; thousand \$3.25.

Standard or Well Tested Sorts.



CLYDE.

CLYDE.—This berry which originated in Kansas, has proven to be one of the most, if not the most, valuable sort ever introduced. It still bears out all the claims made for it by its most enthusiastic friends Some of its points of excellence are: Wonderfully vigorous growth, and cleanest and most healthy foliage, never has shown the least sign of rust with me. roots extra deep and is enabled to withstand drouth much better on this account. It is a perfect bloomer and most productive staminate sort that I am acquainted with. Berries are of very uniform size and shape, holding their size well to the last pickings In season it is medium early, and should be an excellect pollenizer for early pistillats. Its color is bright scarlet. still continues to be the most popular berry. We sold more Clyde last vear

than any other sort unless it might have been Warfield. This year our stock is much lighter and will hardly be able to meet the demand but will sell while they last at, Doz. 25c; hundred 50c; thousand \$3.00.



NICK OHMER.

NICK OHMER.—Season quite early to very late. It has now been selected and built up so it meets every requirement for a fancy berry and is deservedly popular. One of the best pollenizers because it has a long season. Its berries are large and beautiful and will supply the market where a fancy trade is carried on. demand for this variety has rapidly increased every year since it was put on the market.

Last season I was unable to fill all my orders for this variety having to return money in a number of instances. This season I think I shall have enough to supply the de-

mand as I set quite largely of it last spring. M. Crawford says this variety is best adapted to "hill culture" giving good results for the extra care required but likely to be disappointing with ordinary or careless treatment.

I would recommend it to all who grow for a fancy market or for home use. Doz. 25c; hundred 50c; thousand \$3.00.

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SAMPLE.—(P) Originated in Mass. and first introduced in 1898, at \$5.00 per dozen. The originator describes it as follows: "The Sample Strawberry is admired by everyone who has seen it, and it only awaits to be known to be universally appreciated. No one who has seen it has been able to criticise it. We have now watched it with the greatest interest for three years, and are not able to say that it has a single weak point. Believing that in introducing it we are advancing the interest of fruit growers and the general public, we have no hesitation in asking a consideration of its claims."

The introducer says: "Large size and fine quality; quite firm; continues a long time in fruit. The berries are large to the last. For the marketmen it is the best strawberry ever grown. I have nothing in my grounds that will begin to fruit like it. It will yield as many berries as the Haverland and will average as large as the Bubach. Colors all over at once. A berry that will do that is the best one found yet. There is not a weak spot in it. Foliage perfect, fruit perfect. Needs no petting" The best very late berry I have and would recommend it as such to all wanting extra late variety.

I can safely say that no other variety in cultivation to-day has received so few adverse reports. It seems to succeed in all sections and has become a *standard* sort; Pollenize this with Nick Ohmer or Rough Rider and you will have big berries and lots of them. Doz. 25c; hundred 50c; thousand \$3.00.

18

POCOMOKE.—The originator says: "Originated near Pokomoke river; was found growing where there had been some Wilson and Sharpless Strawberries dumped, and is supposed to be a seedling of the old Wilson crossed by the Sharpless. The berry is round conical, and resembles the old Wilson, but is much larger. One of the best varieties in existence, not only for its enormous productiveness, but on account of its beauty, adaptability to all soils, its foliage enduring the dry, hot weather (which quality is rare with some varieties,) its large size, its deep red color, its firmness, its high flavor. The plant is a strong, robust grower, with deep roots and lots of them, perfect blossoms and is an enormous yielder of large red berries. It ripens evenly, and is one of the best shippers yet introduced."

I fruited this last season for the first time and was much pleased with it. In plant growth it is as near perfection as any we have, the vines are thifty growers and remain bright green thoughout the season. The berries are of good size and have a toughness about them that makes them excellent shippers. I can recommend it for a distant market. Doz. 25c; hundred 50c; thousand \$2.75.

JOHNSON'S EARLY.—The originator says: It ripens with Michel's Early, is as large as Lady Thompson as firm as Hoffman and as prolific as Crescent. It ripens all over at once and holds a good size. Plants looked so green after the crop had been gathered that they did not appear to have been picked. Results have been equally good in light loam and also in good clay soil. The yield the past year on one-eighth of an acre of thin soil which was frequently cultivated after planting, though neither manured nor fertilized, was equal to 6,000 quarts per acre. I fruited this last season and was quite well pleased with it. It seems to do its best on dry sandy soil. Doz. 25c; hundred 50c; thousand \$2.75.

AROMA.—Plant shows no weakness of any kind. Fruit very large, roundish, conical, rarely misshapen, glossy red, of excellent quality and produced in abundance. One of the most profitable late varieties that we grow. It produces twice as much as Gandy and fine berries.

This berry is becoming more popular and the demand always exceeds the supply of plants. My stock is not large but I will warrant them genuine

and unmixed. Doz. 25c; hundred 5oc; thousand \$3.25.

GLEN MARY.—"While this is a staminate, it is not suitable for pollenizer for pistillates; it has but very little pollen I think it would be advisable to plant a staminate with it. It has healthy, strong foliage; large, medium to late in season, mediumly productive of nice colored, nice shape and nice shipping berries. It is a good one, that is all. I don't think it belongs at the head of the list where a great many put it."

This variety is very popular in some sections. While it seems to be unsatisfactory in others. My experience has been that the larger berries were apt to be ill-shaped and often split through the center, making a poor appearance in market, however, they are firm and of good color. Doz. 25c:

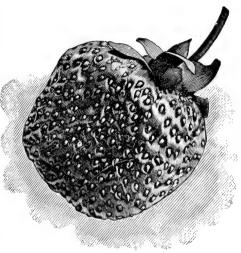
hundred 50c; thousand \$3.25.

HAVERLAND.—(P) This is one of the **best** early market sorts and seems to do well in all sections. It makes a thrifty plant growth. Berries are large and of a peculiar longish shape, though very regular and even, holding out well to the end of the season. The color is rather **light** red which might be considered a fault by some, but they make such a handsome appearance in box or basket that they nearly all sell for top price in market. About the only weak point I have discovered in the Haverland is that

the fruit stems are tall and unable to stand up under the weight of fruit as it ripens, consequently they should be mulched with straw to keep them from the dirt; this peculiarty of growth makes fine picking as the berries lay out in sight requiring no movement of the vines to find them. Another good point in their favor is their ability to withstand frost at blooming time, often bearing a full crop of perfect fruit when other sorts are badly damaged. There is such a demand for plants of this variety that the supply nearly always fails. Doz. 25c; hundred 5oc; thousand \$3.00.

BISEL.—(P) This is another seedling of Wilson, originated with D. Bisel, of Illinois, 1887. Plant healthy, vigorous grower, its heavy foliage protecting the blossom from frost. Makes plants abundantly, having fine, long matted roots enabling it to withstand & severe drouths without injury. The fruit is very large and firm. Color a deep, glossy red, with a double calvx, very productive and is destined to be a valuable market berry, judging from its behavior on our ground the last two seasons. Being one of the best it is very popular where it is known. Doz. 25; hundred 50c; thousand \$2.75.

BRANDYWINE. — This has proved so satisfactory with all who have grown it that it is consequently in large demand. It is com-



BISEL

paratively new and of great value by reason of its productiveness, large size, beauty and good quality, which render it especially desirable for the home garden. The berries are large, roundish conical, regular and uniform, bright, glossy crimson, very handsome, firm and solid, excellent in quality with fine aromatic flavor. The berries color all over evenly and retain a good size to the last, ripening in succession and every berry maturing fully. Plant is remarkably vigorous, hardy and exceedingly productive, and its foliage is large, clean and healthy. The amateur will delight in such a superb variety, which with his good soil and careful culture, will give him magnificent returns. Midseason to late. It is also an excellent pollenizer for midseason to late pistillates Doz. 25c; hundred 5oc; thousand \$3.co.

BUBACH.—(P) Fruit large and handsome, roundish conical, bright scarlet, moderately firm, of fair quality. Plant a strong grower, with large, healthy foliage and very productive. Succeeds on light or heavy soil Desirable for home use or near market. One of the best of the later introductions. Season early to medium. This is an old standby and is deservedly popular. In plant growth it is vigorous, but does not throw out the excess of runners, hence is best grown in hedge or half-matted row. Doz. 25c; hundred 50c; thousand \$3 25.

BISMARCK.—Plant vigorous, more productive than Bubach, berry not quite so large, better in shape, brighter in color and firmer. Doz. 25c; hundred 5oc; thousand \$2.75.

BRUNETTE.—Remarkable for its fine quality. It has fruited for several seasons at its home in Delaware county, Indiana, where it is exceedingly popular. The berries are from medium to large, round and almost perfect in form, very uniform, dark, reddish crimson, firm and of exceedingly rich luscious quality. It is also very handsome and attractive, commanding the highest price in market. The plant is a strong grower and entirely free from rust. We recommend it for trial to those seeking a berry of superior quality and make up. Early. Doz 25c; hundred 5oc.

BEDER WOOD.—This is generally conceded to be one of the very best early varieties for home use or near market. It is a splendid grower, making a large number of strong runners—It has a perfect blossom and is immensely productive. Fruit of good size, light red, medium firmness and good quality—One of the best to plant with early blooming pistillate varities. Doz. 25c; hundred 5oc; thousand \$2.50

BEVERLY.—This plant is very vigorous, healthy grower and prolific bearer. It has a perfect blossom and is not liable to be injured by a late frost. Its season is from medium to late, and it bears a long time, holding up its size well to the last. The berry resembles its parent, the Miner's Prolific, being of large size, regular form, and often a little uneven on the surface. It is a dark, glossy red all over and not inclined to fade The flesh is firm and very good. Doz. 25c; hundred 50c; thousand \$3.co.

CRESCENT.—(P) This is a very prolific berry, bearing profusely even under neglect—In growth it is very vigorous and hardy, and produces better if the vines are not allowed to mat. They should be thinned, even if the hoe has to be used. Fruit colors on all sides at once. A great cropper; early. This has been rightly termed the lazy man's berry as it seems able to thrive under neglect although it readily responds to better treatment. Doz 25c; hundred 40c; thousand \$2.00.

ENHANCE.—Where it succeeds this will prove a valuable market berry for shipment. Plant is vigorous, a good grower and productive. Fruit large, rather irregular, dark crimson color, firm, quality good, slightly acid. It is said to be a cross between Sharpless and Windsor Chief, but resembles neither of them. It possesses the necessary qualifications for a profitable market berry. Midseason to late. Doz. 25c; hundred 5oc; thousand \$2.75.

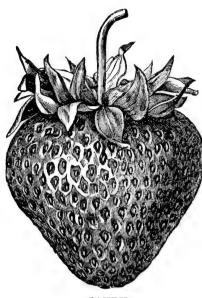
MICHEL'S EARLY.—One of the earliest varieties. Resembles Crescent, but ripens several days earlier and is much firmer. Planted largely and gives the best of satisfaction as a market berry south. Not prolific enough for a standard market variety in the north. Good as a pollenizer. Doz. 20c; hundred 35c; thousand \$1.75.

MANWELL.—It is a heavy cropper, ripening soon after Warfield. Doz. 25c; hundred 5oc.

McKINLEY.—Introduced by Ellwanger & Barry. It is claimed to be equal if not superior to any that has ever fruited on the grounds of the introducers. Charles A. Green says, after fruiting it: "The plant is exceedingly vigorous and healthy, producing heavy crops of large, dark red, firm berries, of good form; season medium. This is the finest berry that I know of for a large berry."

I fruited this the past season and was well pleased with its appearance and can conscientiously recommend a trial of this variety. Doz. 25e; hundred 5oc.

ENORMOUS.—(P) Large, late and productive. The plant is a good grower but makes only a moderate supply of runners. The bloom is imperfect and it should be fertilized with Brandywine or Wm. Belt. The berry is very large and firm, attractive and beautiful. It should be planted on heavy soil for best results. Doz. 25c; hundred 50c; thousand \$2.75.



GANDY.

GANDY.—This is one of the leading late varieties with fruit growers all over the country. The plant is a strong grower, fruit is large and firm but does not yield as heavy as some; requires strong soil and fertilizers to do its best, but being very late is very profitable on that account. Doz. 25c; hundred 4oc; thousand \$2.50.

EXCELSIOR.—This variety originated with J. C. Bauer, of Judsonia, Ark., who gives this description of it: "A seedling of Wilson pollenized by Hoffman, which plant and fruit will show; it is larger and finer than Wilson and earlier than Hoffman."

From what I have seen of the Excelsior I think I am safe in recommending it as an early market sort. In quality it is greatly superior to Michel's Early, being a deep red color to the center. It also shows its parentage in its firmness, making it a good shipper. It is a very thrifty grower and needs to have therunners cut or it will set too many plants to do its

best. Doz. 25; hundred 40c; thousand \$2.50.

LOVETT.—No person need hesitate to plant this variety for either home use or market, as it succeeds generally in any soil or locality. It is one of the tough, hardy varieties that never disappoint the grower. It has a perfect blossom and bears heavily. The fruit is from medium to large size, conical, firm and of good color and quality. One of the best to use as a pollenizer for pistillate sorts. Doz. 25c; hundred 40c; thousand \$2.00.

LADY THOMPSON.—A perfect flowering plant of great vigor, somewhat of Crescent type, thriving well even on quite light soil. Berries roundish conical, bright scarlet, medium to large, firm, of good quality. Ripens fruit very early, and is one of the most productive varieties known. Doz. 25c; hundred 4oc; thousand \$2.50

MARSHALL.—The following is what the originator says: Three thousand baskets of berries picked on one-third of an acre last year. The berries are very large size, fourteen filled a basket. Color, very dark crimson throughout; fine flavor and fine grain, and good keeper, which commends it for garden or market purposes, blossoms perfect "The plant is a vigorous, healthy grower. I consider it the best in quality of any of the large varieties, and can heartily recommend it to anyone wanting a large showy berry of fine quality for either market or home use. While we have a fair supply of this sort we anticipate such a demand for them that our stock will likely be exhausted early. Doz. 25c; hundred 5oc; thousand \$3.25.

SEAFORD.—(P?) A new variety from Delaware exhibiting such fine qualities that it is bound to become popular. It excels the Bubach, which it equals in size and quality; is far more productive, and sufficiently firm for market. It is a deep, glossy crimson; quality good. The plant is exceptionally vigorous, with foliage that endures the hot sun to a wonderful degree. It ripens about second early, and will be found admirable to succeed early varieties and usher in those ripening in midseason. I would recommend this sort for home use as it is hard to beat either in quality or yield. Doz. 25c; hundred 5oc; thousand \$3.00.

PARKER EARLE.—One of the leading strawberries. It has been tested over a wide range of country. Probably no other berry has received so many favorable and so few adverse reports. Flowers perfect, always setting perfect fruit. Its one failing is over-production. It sets more fruit than it can possibly ripen under ordinary treatment. It needs rich soil and high culture, when it will give satisfaction. Especially adapted to hill culture. Doz. 25c; hundred 5oc; thousand \$3.00.

RIDGEWAY.—Plants large and stocky, makes large number of strong, healthy plants; leaf large, broad, heavy and dark green; blossoms perfect, a good pollenizer for pistillate varieties, berry large, form nearly round, color crimson, firm, and will stand shipping to distant market, quality good. Will command good prices. Same season as Gandy and much better cropper with me. Doz. 25c; hundred 50c; thousand \$2.75.

SPLENDID.—Originated at Sterling, Ill. Plant is a vigorous grower, equal to Warfield in this respect. Blossoms perfect. Berries are borne on tall fruit stalks and are large, firm and of fine color. Ripens evenly all over, globular, very productive. Few if any blanks. No mistake can be made in using this variety to pollenize Warfield, Crescent and other pistillates. Early to midseason.

Mr. Crawford says: "I have no scruples in recommending this as one of the reliable varieties. It produces a large crop of fine fruit and is as well able to mature its own berries as any we have It is probably the deepest rooted plant I have. Blossoms perfect. Doz. 25c; hundred 5oc; thousand \$2.75.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC.—The plants show as fine as one could ask for. It is large, good color, productive, of good shape, free from rust, and will surely rank among the best in the strawberry list. This is a berry that everybody wants. It is a seedling of Sharpless and Crescent, showing the parentage of both. The fruit is large, handsome and as productive as Hayerland. Doz. 25c; hundred 50c; thousand \$2.75.

WILLIAM BELT.—Heavy, stocky plant, surpassing Sharpless Perfect bloom, very strong stamens. Medium to very productive, of large, to very large, bright, deep scarlet berries with yellow seeds. Largest berries flattened and coxcombed, the medium large ones flat-conical. Flesh deep pink, very firm, rich, sweet and highly flavored; a superb berry for family or fancy market. One of the few great strawberries that thrives on any but light, thin soil. Doz. 25c; hundred 5oc; thousand \$3.00.

WARFIELD.—(P) It is not immensely large, but its great beauty, firmness, earliness, good flavor, productiveness and vigor, combined with good size, make it exceedingly popular. Ripens with Crescent and is superseding that variety for a reliable market berry. Without doubt there is more of this variety grown each year than of any other. Its popularity seems to be universal. It is a good plant maker and we hold the price low on that account. Doz. 25c; hundred 40c; thousand \$2.00.

Raspberries.

ULTURE—Any soil that will produce good field crops is suitable for Raspberries. Pulverize the ground thoroughly and manure liberally. The red or sucker variety should be planted in rows, six feet apart, with the plants four feet apart in the rows, requiring 2,400 plants per acre.

The cap varieties, for field culture, should be planted in rows seven feet apart, with the plants three feet and six inches apart in the rows; requiring 1,725 plants per acre. In garden culture, plant four feet apart each way.

Our customers will find our plants well rooted and first-class in every particular. No root gall or other disease.

If to be sent by mail add 10 cents per dozen; 40 cents per hundred; at thousand rates by express or freight only.

Red or Sucker Varieties.

EARLY KING.—This new variety is coming to the front rapidly. Among its many points of excellence are these: Extreme earliness, canes strong growing and hardy, never having winter killed since introduction. Very prolific bearer of large, firm and bright colored fruit. I would recommend it as best EARLY RED RASPBERRY. Per doz. 50c; hundred \$3.00.

LOUDON.—This originated in Wisconsin and is a cross between Cuthb rt and Turner. Its canes are strong and hardy and it is wonderfully productive. In addition to this it is of large size, good color, and excellent quality. It is well spoken of in all the reports where fully tested. Its wonderful vigor and hardiness, together with productiveness and fine quality, make it very desirable for either home use or a market fruit. Per doz. 35c; hundred \$1.25; thousand \$10.

MILLER RED RASPBERRY.—The bush is a stout, healthy, vigorous grower, not quite so tall as the Cuthbert, rather more stocky and dwarfish. It is well calculated to hold up the immense crops of fruit with which it loads itself. The introducer claims: Extreme hardiness; as productive as any: one of the earliest to ripen: an excellent shipper; of good quality and attractive color. Dozen 30c, hundred 60c; thousand \$4.50.

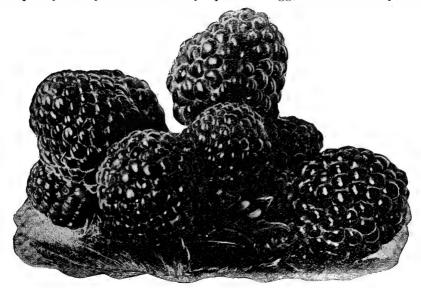
CUTHBERT OR QUEEN OF THE MARKET.—A remarkably strong, hardy variety. Stands the northern winds and southern summers equal to any. Berry very large, sometimes measuring three inches around; conical, rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition. Flavor is rich, sweet and luscious. The leading market variety for main crop. Doz. 25c; hundred 6oc; thousand \$4.50.

THOMPSON'S EARLY PROLIFIC.—A seedling red raspberry originated by M. T. Thompson who claims it to be one of the best early sorts. Doz. 25c; hundred 5oc; thousand \$4.5o.

Black or Cap Varieties.

These are All Propagated from Tips.

CUMBERLAND. (New.)—Description by the introducers: This new raspberry is placed upon the market after having been carefully tested for a period of years, and is now offered with the full assurance that it is the most profitable and desirable market variety yet known, because of the immense size, firmness and great productiveness, well entitling it to the designation of "the Business Black Cap." In hardiness and productiveness it is unexcelled by any other variety. In size the fruit is simply enormous, far surpassing any other sort. The berries run seven-eights and fifteen sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and are of such handsome appearance that their fruit sold for Ioc per quart when other varieties were selling for 5 to 7c per quart. The quality is very similar and fully equal to Gregg, which has always been



CUMBERLAND.

considered the finest of the blackcaps in this respect. In spite of its unusually large size the fruit is possessed of great firmness and is thus well adapted for standing long shipments. The season of ripening varies, of course, in different latitudes, and can best be designated by comparison with other varieties. It follows Palmer and Souhegan and precedes Gregg a short time, making what we call a mid-season variety. The bush is exceedingly healthy and vigorous, throwing up stout, stocky canes, well adapted for supporting their loads of large fruit. It has also shown itself remarkably free from that scourge of its family, anthracnose, it having been entirely unaffected by this disease, even when other varieties near by were suffering from it very badly." Doz. 60c; hundred \$2.50; thousand \$20.00.

CONRATH.—Resembles Gregg in many ways, but is much earlier and is firm, sweet and good—maintaining its large size to the last picking. The canes are of ironclad hardiness, very prolific, and make a strong, healthy growth, It ripens early. Doz. 35c; hundred 75c; thousand \$6.00.

KANSAS.—For a good second early blackcap there is nothing better than this. It possesses all the valuable attributes of a profitable market sort, and its large size and attractive appearance insures for it always a ready sale and good prices. The fruit is as large as the Gregg and with much less bloom, handsome, firm and of fine quality. Its canes are of strong growth, entirely hardy and prolific; with tough, healthy, clean foliage. Its season is about second early—later that Souhegan but much earlier than Gregg. By reason of its greater hardmess, less bloom and ripening earlier, it is a great improvement upon Gregg. Doz. 35c; hundred 75c; thousand \$6.00.

GREGG.—The leading late blackcap and a popular market sort. Doz., 30c, hundred, 60c, thousand, \$5.50.

NEMAHA.—The Nemaha is an excellent, large, black, good quality, late variety. The very fact that it is considered to be better than the Gregg is enough to cause it to be planted by every grower of black raspberries desiring a late variety. In Wisconsin large fields of the Nemaha are seen. It originated in that state. 75c per hundred, \$6 per thousand.

Purple Cap.

COLUMBIAN.—The Columbian is a new variety of the Shaffer type, of remarkable vigor and productiveness. It is very hardy and propagates from tips. Fruit very large, often an inch in diameter, shape somewhat conical; color dark red, bordering on purple; adheres firmly to the stem, and will dry on the bush if not picked; seeds small and deeply imbedded in a rich, juicy, pulp with a distinct flavor of its own, making it a most delicious table berry.

I consider it much better than Shaffer on account of its hardiness and

vigor of cane Dozen 35c, hundred \$1.25, thousand \$10.00.

The Shaffer has become so predisposed to attacks of anthracnose that I have discarded it. Also the Eureka blackcap for the same reason.

Dewberries.

LANT in rows six feet apart with plants three feet distant in the rows. Keep the soil mellow and clean.

LUCRETIA.—The best variety. Large jet black, melting, delicious-Earlier than Early Harvest blackberry and larger than Erie. Doz., 35c; hundred, 85c; thousand, \$7.00.

JUNCTION CITY, April 23rd, 1901.

Mr. C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.

DEAR SIR:—The plants ordered of you arrived yesterday at 4 o'clock and by 5 o'clock they were all out and growing. The plants arrived in fine condition and I am well pleased with them, hoping that I may give you larger orders sometime in the future. Thanks for extra plants.

Respectfully yours,

J. P. JOHNSON.

GREENVILLE, KY., May 9, 1901.

Mr. C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.

DEAR SIR;—I received the plants (7,500) April 12, and set them at once. good condition. I didn't lose a plant; indeed they are plants that grow.

Yours truly,

F. C. BAIRD

Blackberries.

HOULD be planted in rows six or seven feet apart, three to five feet in the rows. Keep the ground light and rich. Pinch the canes back when they have reached the height of from 2 to 3 feet.

If to be sent by mail, add 15 cents per dozen or 50 cents per hundred for postage.

My plants are all healthy and free from disease. I have had to discard the Kittatinny variety entirely on account of rust.

ELDORADO.—I head the list with this variety as I think it is entitled to that distinction, It having proved to be the hardiest in cane of any of the larger berries that I have tested. It is free from *Orange Rust* or other disease, medium early in season, especially adapted to the home garden as it is large, juicy and of good flavor and without the hard core of some varieties. It will also sell well in market as it is jet black and holds its color well. This is becoming a very popular sort and the supply of plants is limited, not nearly enough to fill the demand. Order early. Doz., 30c; hundred, \$1.00; housand, \$10.00. No. I root cuttings, doz., 35c; hundred, \$1.25.

EARLY KING.—An extra early blackberry, exceedingly hardy variety of great merit. Needs no winter protection, always producing large crops. Canes of a strong growth, as hardy as Snyder and very prolific. It is much larger than Early Harvest and its delicious sweetness renders it of special value for home use or market. It is also free from double bloom and other disease, will go through hard spring frost in blossoming time without injury. Those who have tried this variety are well pleased. Doz., 35c; hundred, \$1.25; thousand, \$10.00.

ERIE.—A chance seedling but recently brought to the notice of the public, and considered a valuable acquistion, being perfectly hardy and very productive; fruit of first quality, large size and ripens early. A good many spurious or worthless sorts have been sent out for Erie, but the genuine is a desirable variety and in addition to



EARLY KING.

the points already mentioned is that of ripening its crop very evenly, the ripe berries actually hanging in clusters in its season, which is quite early. Doz., 30c; hundred, 85c; thousand, \$.750.

SNYDER.—Very popular for the north and northwest, on account of the extreme hardiness; wonderfully productive, size medium, fruit juicy and sweet, without the hard core of many sorts, canes remarkably strong and thrifty. Doz. 25c; hundred, 75c; thousand, \$7.00.

WILSON'S EARLY.—Of good size, yery early, beautiful dark color, of sweet excellent flavor and very productive. Ripens the whole crop nearly together. Doz., 25c; hundred, 5oc; thousand, \$5.00.

EARLY HARVEST.—Is one of the earliest in cultivation; fruit medium size and fine quality; an enormous bearer. Doz. 25c; hundred, 5oc; thousand, \$4.50.

Currants.

BRIDGMAN, MICHIGAN

A cool, moist location is best for this fruit, and for this reason succeeds admirably when planted by a stone wall or fence; being benefited by partial shade. Plant in rows four feet apart, and the plants three feet apart in the rows. Keep the ground mellow and free from weeds and grass, using fertilizer copiously. Mulching is necessary for the best returns.

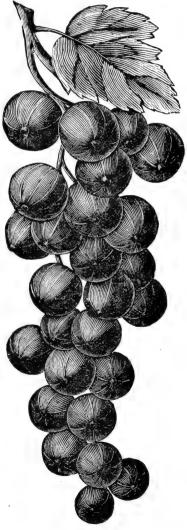
LONDON MARKET. Of English origin. As compared with Victoria it is larger, more productive, much stronger grower, less infested with borers and retains its foliage until

with borers and retains its foliage until frost comes. It has produced twice the amount of fruit the Victoria did under same conditions; a very strong and upright grower. Two year, doz., 60c; hundred, \$3.co.

VICTORIA.—Large, bright red; bunches extremely long, berries medium size, of excellent quality. Good erect grower Very productive. Ripens late, making it one of the most valuable sorts. Two years, doz. 6oc, hundred, \$3.00.

CHERRY.—(VARSAILLES) Well known and until lately the most popular market sort; uniformly the largest of all red currants except Fay's Prolific. Bunches large, berries very large, bright, sparkling crimson, beautiful, very acid. Two years, doz. 75c; hundred, \$3.6o.

NORTH STAR.—The North Star Currant was selected on account of its vigorous growth from a lot of seedlings which had sprung up about an old windmill owned by a German family in eastern New York, and is an accidental seedling, probably of the Victoria, as, like that variety, it is seldom affected by the borer. It exceeds all other varieties in productiveness, and were it not for its great vigor of growth it would, by overbearing, soon become exhausted. Such productiveness will, in every locality, need a liberal supply of manure, ashes, or other plant food, in order to continue to produce fruit of the largest size and in such abundance. It is a variety, too, which needs a good bit of ground to stand upon, requiring double the room of other sorts. Notwithstanding its great vigor, it has proved to be hardy wherever tried, without a single exception. Two year plants, doz., 75c; hundred, \$3.50.



NORTH STAR.

Grape Vines.

THE grape is the most healthful of all fruits, and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be grown by everyone who has a garden, a yard or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor, or extended until it covers a large tree or building, and still it yields its graceful bunches, and luscious, blooming clusters. Capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, it is prone also to give the greatest disappointment under bad culture or neglect. Other fruits may be had from plants that know no care; but grapes are to be had only through attention and forethought.

CONCORD.—A large, purplish black grape, ripening about the middle of September; vines remarkably vigorous and free from disease; the standard for productiveness and hardiness all over the country. I year, No. I, 60c per doz.; \$2 50 per hundred; 2 year, No. I, 75c per doz.; \$3.50 per hundred.

WORDEN.—A splendid, large grape, of the Concord type, but earlier, larger in bunch and berry, and of a decidedly better quality; vine hardier than that old stand-by and every way as healthy. A very popular sort, planted largely for market; next to Concord in number used. Fine I year plants, doz., 60c; hundred, \$3.00. 2 year, doz, 75c; hundred, \$4 00.

MOORE'S EARLY.—A black grape. Raised from seed by John B. Moore, Concord, Mass, in 1872. Bunch large, berry round (as large as the Wilder or Roger's No. 4;) color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy; has never been covered in winter, and has been exposed to a temperature of more than twenty degrees below zero, without injury, and it has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, and more particularly adapts it to New England and the northern portion of the United States, maturing, as it does, ten days before the Hartford and twenty before the Concord. No. 1, 1 year, doz. 75c; hundred, \$3.50; 2 year, doz., \$1.00; hundred, \$4.50.

NIAGARA.—Vine hardy, an unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact sometimes shouldered; berries large or larger than the Concord; mostly round, light greenish white; semi-transparent, slightly amber in the sun, skin thick, but tough and does not crack; quality good; very little pulp melting and sweet to the center. First class one year plants, doz., 75c; hundred, \$3.5o; 2 year, No. 1, doz. \$1.00; hundred, \$4.5o.

BRIGHTON.—(Red) Perhaps the best red grape in cultivation. Bunch large and compact; a strong grower and very productive; quality good. First class one year plants, doz., 75c; hundred, \$3.50; 2 year, doz., \$1.00; hundred, \$4.50.

LIGONIER, Ind., May 18, 1901.

Mr. C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.

DEAR SIR:—I received the package containing 1000 Haverland plants in due time and am well pleased with them. They had the finest roots I ever saw and you have truthfully struck the keynote when you advertise "strawberry plants that grow."

Respectfully,

J. C. Kimmell.

Seed Potatoes.

In my natural rotation of crops, or in preparing the land for strawberry setting I find that nothing leaves the ground in better condition than a potato crop, hence I have grown more of them than I should if simply seek-

ing a remunerative crop.

The past season's drouth materially shortened our yield and we have a good many medium sized ones, say from the size of a small hen egg up. They were grown from large sized seed and I consider them as good for planting as larger ones would be. They are not sorted to second size but both large and small together.

The price is apt to be higher, but I will offer them at one dollar per bushel and furnish barrels or sacks for shipping. I only offer two sorts as

follows:

Rural New Yorker.

This is a very late variety of excellent keeping qualities often keeping in good condition till after July 4th. It is of very smooth form, of roundish shape, skin is white and eyes very shallow, one of the handsomest potatoes and always sells for highest market price. It is a great yielder and general ly has very few, if any, small potatoes in the hill. I have raised larger crops of this variety than any other.

Early Norther.

A variety of the Rose type and is a good *medium early* sort. It is of excellent quality, cooking dry and white as soon as full grown. It is a very good yielder and we always keep it for our own eating.

Price of either sort, \$1.00 per bushel, barrels or sacks included.

HELENA, April 16, 1901.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.

DEAR SIR:—I acknowledge the receipt of strawberry plants on the 13th. The plants were as fine a lot as I ever opened. I especially thank you for the disposition shown to ship goods in the limit of time indicated when I gave you my order, Respectfully, JNO. C. DUDGEON.

ZIONSVILLE, April 17, 1901.

C. E. Whitten, Esq.,

DBAR SIR:—The plants you shipped us April 9 on order No. 3267 arrived on the morning of the 16th and on examination found them in splendid condition, notwithstanding the long delay, for which accept thanks.

H. C. HISSONG.

PORT ANGELES, WASH., April 22, 1901.

C. E. Whitten's Nurseries.

GENTLEMEN:—My order of strawberry plants received today in good order. Your way of packing is fine. I am more than pleased with the plants. The only thing I regret is you did not send me any Bennett's. My order called for fifty. I suppose you was run out, but I would have been satisfied with a few so as to try them here. You have my thanks for your splendid way of filling the order.

OLE ENGOSLSEN.

C. E. Whitten's Nursery, Bridgman, Mich.

DEAR SIR:—The one thousand strawberry plants were received today by express. Without doubt they are the finest plants that I have ever seen. I thank you very much for the prompt attention given my order, also for the extra plants that you sent.

Very truly yours.

ELMER S. HORINE, M. D.

DUNCAN'S STATION, G. & N. Ry., B. C., May 23, 'o1.

C. R. Whitten, Esq, Bridgman, Mich.

DEAR SIR:—I am much pleased with the strawberry plants which I received in safety and in very good condition. You have a first rate method of packing for long distances.

Yours sincerely, I. S. Bevins.

PRICE LIST OF STRAWBERRIES

-FOR 1902----

If by mail add 25c per 100, for postage. At dozen rates postage free. At thousand rates by express or freight.

One-half dozen, fifty and five hundred at dozen, hundred and thousand rates.

	12	100	1000
Aroma #	25	\$ 50	\$3.25
Bennett, P	.25	.50	3.00
Bisel, P	.25	.50	2.75
Brandywine	.25	.50	3 00
Bubach, P	.25	.50	3.25
Brunette	.25	.50	5 0
Beder Wood	.25	40	2.50
Beverly	.25	.50	3.00
Bismarck	.25	.50	2.75
Clyde	.25	.50	3.00
Crescent, P	25	.40	2.00
Downing's Bride	.35	.75	
Enhance	.25	.50	2.75
Enormous, P.	.25	50	2.75
Excelsior	.25	.40	2.50
Gandy	25	.40	2.50
Garrison	.25	.60	3.50
Gibson	.30	.75	3.50
Glen Mary	.25	.50	3 25
Haverland, P	25	.50	30,
Johnson's Early	.25	.40	2.75
Kansas, P.	.25	60	4 25
Lovett	.25	.40	2.0
Luther	.25	$.5$ \circ	2.75
Lady Thompson	. 25	.40	2.50
Maximus	30	.75	
Monitor	.30	.75	3.50
Morgan's Favorite	.25	50	3.25
Marshall	.25	.50	3 25
Manwell	.25	.50	
McKinley	25	.50	
Michel's Early	20	.35	I 75
New York	•25	.60	4.25
Nic Ohmer	.25	.50	3.00
Parson's Beauty	.25	.60	3.50
Pocomoke	.25	.50	2.75
Parker Earle	.25	.50	3 25
Rough Rider	30	.75	5 00
Ridgeway	.25	.50	3 00
Senator Dunlap	.25	.50	2.75
Sample, P.	.25	.50	3 00
Sutherland, P.	.35	I.00	4 00
Splendid	.25	.50	2.75
Seaford, P	.25	.50	3.00
Tenn. Prolific	.25	.50	2 75
Warfield, P	.25	.40	2.00
Wm. Belt	.25	.50	3 00

ORDER SHEET.

Name Post Office County State	P. O. Ord	Ex. Order \$		
Express Office	Cash	\$ \$ \$		
No. of Plants	VARIETY	I	PRICE	

"The Auto-Spray."

A Self-Operating or Automatic Sprayer

Combines every conceivable point of excellence, including economy. durability. low price, and ease in carrying and operating.

IT IS FULLY PROTECTED BY PATENTS.

A Few Strokes of plunger in air chamber will compress enough air to discharge the entire contents, and make a continuous spray for nine minutes. This means that the "Auto-Spray" can be charged in fifteen seconds, when it will work uninterruptedly long enough to spray a quarter acre of potatoes.

"Auto-Spray No. 1" is the most suitable machine for small fruits, potatoes, and for use as a FIRE EXTINGUISHER. It may also be used to spray small orchards. It is made in both galvanized steel and brass; and by the aid of three lengths of extension pipe, which we also furnish in galvanized steel and brass, a spray can be thrown 27 feet.

Auto=Spray No. 2"

This machine is made of brass only, and in one style. It is the FIRST SUCCESSFUL automatic compressed air machine for LARGE USES.

It has the additional advantage that it may be used exclusively as "Auto-Spray No. 1," by simply removing the lever and all other attachments not shown in the cut representing "Auto-Spray No. 1." It is fitted with carrying strap the same as "No. 1."

The size of the tank makes it possible to comp ess the air easily and quickly; also the small size enables the operator to agitate the contents by simply rocking the machine. This is not possible where reservoirs of larger capacity are used, and by use in connection with a barrel, every advantage of

capacity is obtained.

WE REPEAT that "Auto-Spray No. 2" is the
ONLY SUCCESSFUL machine of barrel capacity which has ever been used in connection with compressed air.



Auto-Spray No. 2



"Auto=Spray No. 3"

This machine has a capacity of one-half "Auto-Spray No. 1," and is made in both galvanized steel and brass. It is made with the same care and high class of workmanship and material as "No. 1," but has no hose connection or cock; and the pump cylinder in the galvanized steel machine is made of extra heavy double cross tin, coated with our acid proof covering. The brass machine has a brass cylinder, -in fact, it is all brass except the handle parts.
"Auto-Spray No. 3" should be used only for small

fruits, vines, and other low down work.

THE AUTO-SPRAY PRICES

Auto-Spray No. 1, Galvanized Steel Tank, -Auto-Spray No. 1, Brass Tank, - - - Auto-Spray No. 2, Brass Tank with agitator (no \$4.50 6.00 11 00 Auto-Spray No. 2, Brass Tank with agitator (with barrel) 13.00

Auto-Spray No. 3, Galvanized Steel Tank \$1.75. Auto-Spray No. 3, Brass Tank 2.75 C. E. WHITTEN BRIDGMAN, MICH.

A Great Offer

Believing that every one of our customers should have at least one good agricultural journal, we take pleasure in calling their attention to the best and most practical publication of its class, the Orange Judd Farmer.

ITS FARM FEATURES, such as Live Stock, Dairying, Horticulture, Poultry, Market Gardening, and other topics written by practical and successful farmers, make it invaluable to those who "farm it for a living," while its markets are unexcelled.

ITS FAMILY FEATURES include Short Stories, Latest Fashions, Fancywork, Puzzle Contests and Cookery, which combine to make it of as much value as most of the Special Family Papers.

A BEAUTIFUL ART CALENDAR Combining Weather Forecasts and Five

r productions of Famous Paintings

each 9x13 inches, one in all the colors of the original, is included in each subscription to the Orange Judd Farmer for the coming year, and those of our customers who will at once send this coupon to the address given on the other side, together with \$1.00, the regular price of the magazine, will receive it for one year, together with a copy of this beautiful Calendar for 1902, without cost.

This is surely an exceptional opportunity to procure a good farm and family magazine, and no one at all interested should delay or fail to take advantage of it.

C. E. WHITTEN,

Nurseryman, Bridgman, Mich.

MAKKAKAKAKAKAKAKAKAKAKAKAKA

Craise Lead Taring.

The Leading Farm and Family Weekly

Gentlemen: I enclose herewith the sum of \$1.00, for which send me, as per special offer on the other side, Orange Judd Farmer one year and a copy of The Art Calendar and Weather Forecasts Gentlemen: I enclose herewing me, as per special offer on the one year and a copy of The Asia for 1902.

NOTE-Write your name and address on the lines above and send with One Dollar to the Orange Judd Company, pub. lishers of the Orange Judd Farmer, Chicago, I A sample copy of the Orange Judd Farmer will be sent free on request. Remit by money order, check, draft, "x registered letter. A dollar bill however may be sent by regular mail with little risk

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Note.—The maximum amount for which a single Money Order may be issued is \$100. When a larger sum is to be sent additional Orders must be obtained.

Applications must be preserved at the office of issue, for four years from date of issue.

[Edition July 1, 1901.]

DOMESTIC. (Form No. 6001.) Stamp of Issuing Office Take it to your Postmaster and procure Space above this line is for the Postmaster's record, to be filled by him. Application for Money Order. Amount Dollars Cents. C. E. WHITTEN, Sent to BRIDGMAN. City or town Street and No. State____ Michigan. Sent by_____ When sending us Address of sender: No. Street.



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NOTE: Enclose the SIXTY CENTS and this Coupon carefully in a strong envelope addressed to FARM JOURNAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA. If coin be sent fold it in strong paper or sew it between two cards before sealing the envelope



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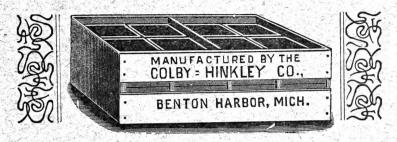
C. E. WHITTEN, Strawberry Specialist,

Bridgman, Mich.

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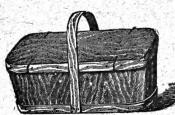


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Certificate of Nursery Inspection.

No. 27. BRIDGMAN, MICH., Oct- 27, 1901.

This is to certify that I have examined the Nursery stock and premises of C. E. Whitten, and find no indication of the presence of any dangerous insect pest or fungus disease.

D. W. TRINE,

State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.

